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# Foreign Crops and MARKETS

VOLUME 55 NUMBER 23

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# HANDLING OF CANADIAN IMPORT QUOTAS FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES [1]

More specific information can now be given as to the general method of handling import licenses under the new Canadian import regulations governing fruits and vegetables.

For the time being, the import restrictions will be made effective only to a group of 10 so-called "Scheduled Countries", which include the United States. [2] These Scheduled Countries are those to which Canada must make payments in U.S. dollars.

One overall quota will be established for all Canadian imports from scheduled countries of the fruits and vegetables enumerated under Category I in the list of the items subject to import quotas. This overall quota will be equal to 200 percent of the total value of the average annual imports of the same items from the same countries in the calendar years 1937 to 1939. The quota will not be broken down by types of products but it will be allocated to individual importers in proportion to the value of their imports from scheduled countries of Category I products in the period from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947.

The Canadians have stated that the total import quota for Category I will be approximately 50 percent of the value of items in that Category imported from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947. However, no definite data have yet been received from Canadian sources as to the value of the Canadian import quota on fruits and vegetables.

Application forms for import quotas may be obtained from any collector or sub-collector of customs by any intending importer who, during the basic period of July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947, imported goods subject to "quota" from Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, El Salvador, Switzerland, the U.S.S.R., the United States and its possessions, and Venezuela.

A headquarters administrative unit to deal with appeals and general problems relating to the operation of the Prohibited and Quota Lists has been established in the Department of Finance, at Ottawa. K.W. Taylor, Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance, will direct this Emergency Import Control Division.

The initial allocation on the quota list will run to March 31, 1948 and thereafter the present intention is that allocations will be made on a quarterly basis. In special cases customs inspectors may allow an interim

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[1] This is the third of a series of articles on the recently imposed Canadian restrictions on imports from the dollar area. The previous articles appeared in the Foreign Crops and Markets issues of November 24 and December 1.

[2] The other nine countries are Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, El Salvador, Switzerland, the U.S.S.R. and Venezuela.

(Continued on Page 403)

# WORLD OATS AND BARLEY CROPS REDUCED

World production of barley and oats in 1947 is now indicated at about 2.2 and 3.8 billion bushels, respectively, according to revised estimates of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. At that level, barley production would be a little larger than in 1946, with the oats outturn slightly smaller than last year. Both crops are, however, well below the 1935-39 average.

The declines from the prewar level are especially marked in Continental Europe and the Soviet Union, with smaller declines estimated for Africa and Asia. Crops of both grains were substantially above average in North America, as they are also expected to be in South American and Australia.

The total production of barley, as estimated at 2,190 million bushels, falls about midway between the prewar average of 23,465 million bushels and the 1946 outturn. The crop in North America was 30 percent above average, largely because of expanded acreage, though some increase in yields is also noted. Asia, the largest barley producing area, shows a reduction of about 10 percent from the prewar average, despite a small increase in area. In Europe, the second area of importance, the crop is estimated to be about 15 percent below average, though, as was the case in Asia, the acreage was larger than average. The Soviet Union's barley crop is indicated to be about 25 percent below the prewar average, principally because of reduced acreage. The production was still well above the 1946 outturn, however.

Production in Africa, though larger than the small 1946 production, is still significantly below average as a result of smaller acreage. Harvesting is now under way in South America and the outlook for an above-average crop is favorable, with harvested acreage expected to be well above average. Prospects for the 1947 crop in Oceania are also promising as a result of increased acreage and favorable growing conditions in Australia.

World production of oats, placed at 3,805 million bushels, is 5 percent below the 1946 crop and 13 percent below average. North America is the only major producing area showing a harvest up to average. Though about 20 percent below the near-record 1946 outturn for that area, the crop is about 10 percent above average. European production is estimated to be slightly smaller than in 1946, and only about 78 percent of average. The Soviet Union's oats crop is indicated to be still considerably below the prewar level, mainly because of reduced acreage. A sizable increase over the 1946 crop is indicated, however. Oats production in Asia and in Africa was larger than in 1946, but still a little below average. Prospects for the crop in South America and Australia are better than average, especially in the latter country, where growing conditions have been unusually favorable and some increase in acreage is reported.

On a regional basis North America, among the more important producing areas, is seen as having the best outturn in comparison with prewar average. The large increase in barley was attributed in large part to expanded acreage, especially in Canada, where the increase was 75 percent over the 1935-39 period. Per-acre yields in that country were slightly

(Continued on Page 393; tables follow)

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1935-39, annual 1945-47 a/

| Continent and country | Acreage b/ |  |  |  | Yield per acre c/ |  |  |  | Production |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Average 1935-39 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 d/ | Average 1935-39 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 d/ | Average 1935-39 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 d/ |
|  | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| North America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 4,291 | 7,350 | 6,258 | 7,465 | 20.7 | 21.5 | 23.8 | 18.9 | 88,882 | 157,757 | 148,887 | 141,451 |
| Mexico | 374 | 445 | 457 | 482 | 10.6 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 3,960 | 5,512 | 6,017 | 6,430 |
| United States | 10,817 | 10,465 | 10,477 | 11,082 | 22.1 | 25.5 | 25.1 | 25.7 | 238,622 | 266,833 | 263,350 | 284,497 |
| Estimated total e/ | 15,490 | 18,240 | 17,200 | 19,030 | - | - | - | - | 331,400 | 429,900 | 429,400 | 432,000 |
| Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria | 411 | 259 | 310 | 300 | 32.5 | 22.3 | 20.0 | 20.7 | 13,338 | 5,787 | 6,200 | 6,200 |
| Belgium | 74 | 180 | 170 | 211 | 48.2 | 36.1 | 47.6 | 37.9 | 3,570 | 6,500 | 8,100 | 8,000 |
| Bulgaria | f/ 535 | 421 | 554 | 725 | f/ 28.4 | 11.9 | 23.5 | 16.6 | f/ 15,168 | 5,000 | 13,000 | 12,000 |
| Czechoslovakia | g/ 1,600 | - | 1,420 | 1,450 | g/ 32.4 | - | 28.2 | - | g/ 51,800 | - | 40,000 | - |
| Denmark | 946 | 1,007 | 1,025 | 1,146 | 55.9 | 57.4 | 61.8 | 54.9 | 52,881 | 57,825 | 63,382 | 62,923 |
| Eire | 118 | 170 | 144 | 146 | 45.9 | 41.1 | 41.7 | 39.7 | 5,413 | 6,995 | 6,000 | 5,800 |
| Finland | 280 | 341 | 344 | 330 | 28.2 | 22.0 | 23.3 | 24.2 | 7,900 | 7,500 | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| France | 1,897 | 1,680 | 1,807 | 2,360 | 27.9 | 20.5 | 27.0 | 23.3 | 53,015 | 34,500 | 48,803 | 55,000 |
| Germany | 3,120 | - | - | - | 41.7 | - | - | - | 130,000 | - | - | - |
| Greece | 511 | 338 | 405 | 447 | 18.1 | 12.7 | 18.1 | 13.9 | 9,267 | 4,300 | 7,350 | 6,200 |
| Hungary | 1,163 | 1,388 | 1,275 | 1,300 | 25.9 | 15.9 | 14.6 | 16.9 | 30,178 | 22,138 | 18,661 | 22,000 |
| Italy | 480 | 589 | 589 | 610 | 20.8 | 11.5 | 20.4 | 15.6 | 10,000 | 6,800 | 12,000 | 9,500 |
| Netherlands | 107 | 118 | 153 | 170 | 53.1 | 36.1 | 52.9 | 50.0 | 5,683 | 4,260 | 8,100 | 8,500 |
| Norway | 143 | 102 | 100 | 99 | 38.2 | 36.3 | 40.5 | 37.4 | 5,467 | 3,705 | 4,046 | 3,700 |
| Poland | 2,570 | - | - | - | 29.6 | - | - | - | 76,000 | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 175 | 305 | 305 | 325 | 10.2 | 7.3 | 15.9 | 9.2 | 1,783 | 2,217 | 4,837 | 3,000 |
| Rumania | 2,030 | - | - | - | 13.8 | - | - | - | 28,000 | - | - | - |
| Spain | h/ 4,549 | 3,765 | 3,674 | 3,825 | h/ 21.3 | 8.8 | 23.9 | 18.3 | h/ 97,059 | 33,000 | 87,876 | 70,000 |
| Sweden | 252 | 231 | 221 | 247 | 39.5 | 33.6 | 38.0 | 33.7 | 9,951 | 7,751 | 8,396 | 8,313 |
| Switzerland | 13 | 78 | 75 | 74 | 33.1 | 44.5 | 42.7 | 33.8 | 430 | 3,472 | 3,200 | 2,500 |
| United Kingdom | 934 | 2,215 | 2,211 | 2,253 | 39.2 | 44.4 | 41.4 | 37.8 | 36,596 | 98,373 | 91,607 | 85,160 |
| Yugoslavia | 1,045 | - | - | - | 18.0 | - | - | - | 18,800 | - | - | - |
| Estimated total e/ | 22,980 | 21,020 | 21,380 | 23,340 | - | - | - | - | 663,000 | 485,000 | 585,000 | 570,000 |
| U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) | 26,000 | - | 17,000 | 20,500 | 16.0 | - | 12.4 | 15.1 | 425,000 | - | 210,000 | 310,000 |
| Asia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iran | g/ 1,545 | 1,750 | 1,750 | - | g/ 23.1 | 32.8 | 32.5 | - | g/ 35,728 | 57,411 | 56,952 | 51,211 |
| Iraq | g/ 1,934 | 2,008 | 2,000 | 2,100 | g/ 14.8 | 14.9 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 31,677 | 29,854 | 28,476 | 29,854 |
| Lebanon | i/ | 50 | 55 | - | i/ | 24.4 | 26.7 | - | i/ | 1,222 | 1,470 | 919 |
| Palestine | 571 | 577 | - | - | 5.7 | 6.0 | - | - | 3,238 | 3,440 | 2,943 | - |
| Syria | i/ 793 | 860 | 916 | - | i/ 19.4 | 13.2 | 14.2 | - | i/ 15,386 | 11,370 | 12,970 | - |
| Turkey | 4,592 | 4,090 | 4,016 | 4,290 | 20.9 | 10.5 | 21.2 | 16.7 | 96,129 | 42,912 | 85,000 | 71,686 |
| China | g/ 16,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 16,887 | g/ 21.7 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 18.8 | g/ 347,000 | 295,000 | 289,000 | 316,962 |
| Manchuria | g/ 222 | 251 | - | - | g/ 29.1 | 14.7 | - | - | g/ 6,462 | 3,690 | - | - |
| India | 7,208 | 7,561 | 7,658 | - | 16.4 | 16.2 | 14.7 | - | 118,356 | 122,733 | 112,747 | 111,000 |
| Japan | 1,891 | 2,200 | 1,930 | 1,836 | 34.6 | 23.2 | 18.5 | 25.8 | 65,436 | 51,000 | 35.769 | 47,325 |
| Korea | 2,674 | - | - | - | 19.5 | - | - | - | 52,096 | - | - | - |
| Estimated total e/ | 37.690 | 37.140 | 36.430 | 38.760 | - | - | - | - | 776.000 | 673.000 | 669.000 | 691.000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South America: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 1,286 | 1,739 | 2,568 | - | 17.6 | 22.1 | 20.9 | - | 22,586 | 38,378 | 53,783 | - |
| Chile | 184 | 110 | 147 | 157 | 27.4 | 31.3 | 30.9 | - | 5,041 | 3,446 | 4,541 | - |
| Uruguay | 44 | 60 | 46 | - | 14.8 | 12.5 | 11.4 | - | 649 | 748 | 526 | - |
| Estimated total e/ | 1,950 | 2,390 | 3,210 | 3,260 | - | - | - | - | 36,000 | 52,000 | 66,000 | 60,000 |
| Africa: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 3,051 | 2,375 | 1,725 | 2,125 | 10.9 | 3.0 | 17.7 | 8.9 | 33,132 | 7,100 | 30,500 | 19,000 |
| Egypt | 276 | 372 | 254 | 257 | 38.8 | 32.3 | 32.1 | 30.5 | 10,697 | 12,015 | 8,157 | 7,826 |
| French Morocco | 4,448 | 3,875 | 2,300 | 3,850 | 12.0 | 2.3 | 13.4 | 15.1 | 53,279 | 9,000 | 30,800 | 58,000 |
| Tunisia | 1,182 | 1,236 | 1,203 | 1,000 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 9,048 | 5,282 | 7,165 | 5,000 |
| Union of South Africa | g/ 79 | 150 | 105 | 105 | g/ 18.4 | 12.6 | 18.2 | 23.8 | 1,451 | 1,884 | 1,910 | 2,500 |
| Estimated total e/ | 10,280 | 9,400 | 6,890 | 8,670 | - | - | - | - | 121,000 | 45,000 | 91,000 | 104,000 |
| Oceania: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 648 | 700 | 875 | - | 18.0 | 16.5 | 13.8 | - | 11,651 | 11,580 | 12,083 | - |
| New Zealand | 24 | 49 | 45 | - | 39.7 | 39.8 | 46.3 | - | 952 | 1,950 | 2,083 | - |
| Total | 672 | 749 | 920 | - | - | - | - | - | 12,603 | 13,530 | 14,166 | 20,000 |
| Estimated world total e/ | e/115,660 | 104,940 | 103,030 | 114,560 | - | - | - | - | 2,365,000 | 1,910,000 | 2,065,000 | 2,190,000 |

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a/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemsiphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1947 is combined with estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1947 and end early in 1948.

b/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

c/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods.

d/ Preliminary estimates in Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date.

e/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

f/ Estimate not adjusted to take account of inclusion of Southern Dobrudja and is, therefore, not strictly comparable with estimates shown for later years.

g/ Average of less than 5 years.

h/ Figure for 1935 only.

i/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1935-39, annual 1945-47 a/

| Continent and country | Acreage b/ | | | | Yield per acre c/ | | | | Production | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1935-39 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 d/ | Average 1935-39 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 d/ | Average 1935-39 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 d/ |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| North America: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada. e/ | 13,246 | 14,393 | 12,075 | 11,048 | 25.5 | 26.5 | 30.7 | 25.6 | 338,071 | 381,596 | 371,069 | 282,714 |
| Mexico | 29 | 81 | 77 | 86 | 16.0 | 18.7 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 465 | 1,516 | 1,722 | 1,929 |
| United States | 35,761 | 41,933 | 43,648 | 38,853 | 29.2 | 36.6 | 34.6 | 31.7 | 1,045,329 | 1,535,676 | 1,509,867 | 1,231,561 |
| Estimated total f/ | 49,040 | 56,410 | 55,800 | 49,990 | - | - | - | - | 1,384,000 | 1,919,000 | 1,883,000 | 1,516,000 |
| Europe: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 691 | 481 | 530 | 555 | 41.8 | 29.4 | 29.2 | 31.0 | 28,865 | 14,120 | 15,500 | 17,200 |
| Belgium | 548 | 460 | 515 | 582 | 74.7 | 65.2 | 79.6 | 70.4 | 40,946 | 30,000 | 41,000 | 41,000 |
| Bulgaria | g/ 313 | 357 | 415 | 410 | g/ 25.5 | 9.8 | 19.3 | 17.1 | g/ 7,966 | 3,500 | 8,000 | 7,000 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1,830 | - | 1,484 | 1,550 | 46.4 | - | 39.1 | - | 85,000 | - | 58,000 | - |
| Denmark | 932 | 830 | 855 | 843 | 75.3 | 82.6 | 87.5 | 73.6 | 70,205 | 68,536 | 74,777 | 62,004 |
| Eire | 571 | 834 | 831 | 822 | 68.8 | 60.9 | 48.1 | 57.8 | 39,265 | 50,803 | 40,000 | 47,500 |
| Finland | 1,030 | 762 | 793 | 815 | 43.7 | 29.9 | 30.3 | 35.5 | 45,000 | 22,775 | 24,000 | 28,900 |
| France | 8,089 | 5,856 | 6,200 | 6,670 | 40.6 | 32.1 | 41.9 | 33.7 | 328,653 | 187,804 | 259,762 | 225,000 |
| Germany | 5,200 | - | - | - | 60.6 | - | - | - | 315,000 | - | - | - |
| Greece | 346 | 269 | 257 | 312 | 24.5 | 13.8 | 27.2 | 16.0 | 8,479 | 3,720 | 7,000 | 5,000 |
| Hungary | 558 | 522 | 500 | 599 | 35.9 | 22.6 | 27.3 | 21.7 | 20,042 | 11,781 | 13,640 | 13,000 |
| Italy | 1,063 | 1,073 | 1,096 | 1,178 | 36.1 | 22.4 | 28.9 | 27.6 | 38,360 | 24,000 | 31,691 | 32,500 |
| Luxembourg | 65 | 52 | 53 | 61 | 44.8 | 43.1 | 48.8 | 45.9 | 2,910 | 2,239 | 2,584 | 2,800 |
| Netherlands | 357 | 365 | 438 | 400 | 70.9 | 47.6 | 66.8 | 60.8 | 25,314 | 17,385 | 29,266 | 24,300 |
| Norway | 212 | 211 | 206 | 210 | 61.0 | 49.2 | 59.3 | 55.7 | 12,940 | 10,382 | 12,208 | 11,700 |
| Poland | 4,900 | - | - | - | 41.6 | - | - | - | 204,000 | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 607 | 667 | 627 | 580 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 20.2 | 12.1 | 6,555 | 4,793 | 12,657 | 7,000 |
| Rumania | 1,620 | - | - | - | 23.1 | - | - | - | 37,500 | - | - | - |
| Spain | h/ 1,848 | 1,637 | 1,587 | 1,600 | h/ 21.3 | 12.6 | 26.9 | 21.8 | h/ 39,369 | 20,700 | 42,666 | 35,000 |
| Sweden | 1,641 | 1,341 | 1,313 | 1,307 | 53.1 | 38.8 | 41.1 | 36.0 | 87,198 | 52,008 | 53,930 | 47,000 |
| Switzerland | 28 | 109 | 99 | 99 | 56.9 | 69.4 | 65.7 | 52.5 | 1,593 | 7,565 | 6,500 | 5,200 |
| United Kingdom | 2,431 | 3,752 | 3,567 | 3,309 | 57.0 | 60.5 | 57.0 | 57.1 | 138,628 | 227,150 | 203,210 | 189,000 |
| Yugoslavia | 893 | - | - | - | 24.5 | - | - | - | 21,900 | - | - | - |
| Estimated total f/ | 35,800 | 31,030 | 32,140 | 33,020 | - | - | - | - | 1,606,000 | 1,170,000 | 1,305,000 | 1,260,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) | 49,500 | - | 33,500 | 36,000 | 23.5 | - | 17.9 | 22.8 | 1,165,000 | - | 600,000 | 820,000 |
| **Asia:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syria i/ | 24 | - | - | - | 27.6 | - | - | - | 662 | - | - | - |
| Turkey | 636 | 648 | 644 | 672 | 26.6 | 12.9 | 25.6 | 19.1 | 16,893 | 8,374 | 16,500 | 12,821 |
| China | j/ 2,582 | - | 2,250 | 2,174 | j/ 23.4 | - | 19.8 | 24.2 | j/ 60,317 | - | 44,461 | 52,697 |
| Japan | 310 | - | - | - | 37.0 | - | - | - | 11,481 | - | - | - |
| Korea | j/ 242 | - | - | - | j/ 11.2 | - | - | - | j/ 2,718 | - | - | - |
| **South America:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 1,974 | 1,830 | 2,215 | - | 25.4 | 30.0 | 21.3 | - | 50,182 | 54,881 | 47,158 | - |
| Chile | 279 | 198 | 207 | 230 | 27.5 | 29.2 | 22.4 | - | 7,670 | 5,787 | 4,641 | - |
| Uruguay | 213 | 177 | 107 | - | 14.6 | 14.6 | 13.2 | - | 3,100 | 2,590 | 1,410 | - |
| **Africa:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 465 | 538 | 324 | 400 | 23.4 | 6.5 | 27.7 | 16.2 | 10,859 | 3,500 | 8,970 | 6,500 |
| French Morocco | 104 | 108 | 53 | 96 | 26.5 | 5.1 | 38.2 | 26.0 | 2,751 | 551 | 2,025 | 2,500 |
| Tunisia | 84 | 86 | 75 | - | 19.9 | 10.6 | 16.0 | - | 1,674 | 909 | 1,200 | 600 |
| Union of South Africa | j/ 544 | 900 | 781 | 781 | j/ 13.3 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 15.8 | 6,966 | 9,121 | 8,234 | 12,356 |
| **Oceania:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 1,593 | 1,949 | 1,740 | - | 14.7 | 16.5 | 11.1 | - | 23,351 | 32,218 | 19,312 | - |
| New Zealand | 63 | 57 | 43 | - | 56.2 | 61.3 | 58.1 | - | 3,539 | 3,496 | 2,500 | - |
| Estimated world total f/ | 143,700 | 129,600 | 130,900 | 129,900 | - | - | - | - | 4,365,000 | 3,920,000 | 3,965,000 | 3,805,000 |

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a/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1947 is combined with estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1947 and end early in 1948.

b/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

c/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods.

d/ Preliminary estimates in Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date.

e/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds.

f/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

g/ Estimate not adjusted to take account of inclusion of Southern Dobrudja and is, therefore, not strictly comparable with estimates shown for later years.

h/ Figure for 1935 only.

i/ Includes estimate for Lebanon.

j/ Average of less than 5 years.

below average, whereas the yields in the United States were about 15 percent above average. In contrast with barley, Canada's acreage of oats shows a substantial decline which is, however, more than balanced by the increase in the United States. Yields were about average in Canada and above average in the United States.

European production of both barley and oats was smaller than in 1946 and considerably smaller than the prewar level. The barley acreage was above average but dry weather and reduced supplies of improved seed and fertilizer lowered yields. The smaller crop of oats resulted from reduced acreage as well as lower yields. Reductions are substantial in most important producing areas with, however, some exceptions. The United Kingdom is an outstanding exception, with both oats and barley crops substantially larger than in the prewar period, as a result of greatly expanded acreage.

In the Soviet Union indications point to an acreage still considerably below prewar, which brought the total production of these grains also much below the prewar level. There was a marked increase, however, in production compared with 1946 when oats and barley crops were reduced by drought in many regions.

Asia's coarse grain crops, though below average, were larger than in 1946. Good yields were reported for China, the ranking producer of the area, but acreage was somewhat smaller than in 1935-39. Yields in India, the next most important producing country in Asia, were below average as were those of most of the countries of this area.

Barley production in Africa was below average, while the oats crop was about average. Both crops were larger than in 1946. Algeria and French Morocco together account for more than 70 percent of Africa's barley production. Conditions were very favorable in French Morocco and barley yields were well above average. As a result the crop exceeded the prewar average despite the smaller acreage. Significantly reduced acreage and yields in Algeria brought that country's total production well below average. In the Union of South Africa, the largest producer of oats in Africa, the current crop will be about 55 percent above average according to the first forecast.

Though harvesting operations are under way in South America, no production estimates are yet available. Indications point to some increase over prewar production, especially for barley. A substantial increase in the acreage of that grain in Argentina has been reported in recent years, with last year's harvested acreage being about double the prewar average.

Barley and oats production in Australia is expected to be much larger than a year ago and also well above average. Increased acreage was reported, and growing conditions have been exceptionally favorable.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production prepared by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of C.M. Purves, Acting Chairman, Judith E. Downey, Lois E. Bacon, and L. Volin.

# COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

## GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

### CANADA'S FALL-SOWN GRAIN ACREAGE INCREASED

The acreage seeded to fall wheat and rye in Canada is somewhat larger than the acreage seeded a year ago. Fall wheat acreage, which is reported only in the Province of Ontario, is placed at 908,000 acres, an increase of 125,000 acres or 16 percent over the 783,000 acres sown in the fall of 1946.

Winter wheat production is normally only about 5 percent of Canada's total production and, with yields well above yields of spring wheat, the acreage represents an even smaller proportion of the total area. The fall wheat condition on October 31 was reported at 97 percent of the long-time average yield per acre, compared with 101 percent a year earlier.

Fall rye sowings, estimated at 1,186,000 acres, are 35 percent above the 1946 seedings of 879,000 acres. Fall rye acreage is a relatively larger part of the total rye acreage, amounting to about 70 percent of the 1947 harvested acreage. The bulk of the increase over the 1946 acreage was reported for Saskatchewan, and the second larger increase for Alberta. The conditions of rye was the same as for wheat, 97 percent of the long-time average yield.

## TROPICAL PRODUCTS

### PERU TO PERMIT EXPORT OF COFFEE

According to Resolution No. 1472, issued recently by the Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture, a limited quantity of Peruvian coffee may be exported, provided the exporters replace it with imported coffee for domestic consumption.

A previous resolution, dated June 11, 1947, prohibited exports of coffee through 1950, in order to assure a sufficient supply for domestic consumption. Peruvian growers were reluctant to sell their coffee on the local market because the price that could be obtained abroad was much higher. Peru's present shortage of dollars and the desire to maintain foreign markets for coffee are reasons for relaxing the prohibition on coffee exports. Prices are such that exporters may make a profit on coffee sold to the United States even though they must import equivalent quantities to replace it. Most of the imported coffee comes from Ecuador.

The Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture estimates the 1947 coffee crop, harvested principally from April to August, at 76,000 bags, compared with 84,000 bags last year. Coffee production in Peru is considerably less than it was 20 years ago. Most of the trees are old and the supply of labor in some districts is inadequate. Despite these obstacles, the Peruvian government is seeking to increase production.

### COLOMBIA'S COFFEE CROP REVISED DOWNWARD

According to reports from the American Embassy in Bogota, Colombia's 1947 exportable coffee production will be about 6 million bags, instead of 6.5 million, as previously forecast. A large part of the reduction has occurred in the Department of Antioquia, where output is now placed at 642,000 bags instead of 800,000. The coffee is reported to be of top quality.

### MEXICO'S COFFEE EXPORTS SMALLER

Exports of green coffee from Mexico for the crop year October 1, 1946-September 30, 1947, totaled 472,800 bags compared with 563,037 in 1945-46 and 584,287 bags in 1944-45. The value of coffee exports, however, increased from $12,795,611 in 1945-46 to $16,030,942 in 1946-47, as a result of higher prices.

## FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

### CUBANS EXPECT LARGER EXPORTS OF WINTER VEGETABLES TO U. S. MARKETS

Exports of Cuban vegetables to United States markets during the season beginning November 1, 1947, are forecast at about 47.8 million pounds, or 32 percent larger than the 36.3 million pounds exported during the past season. Most of the movement will occur during the period, December through April.

Tomato exports are expected to total 35 million pounds as compared with 26.4 million last season. Cuba is importer of onions, garlic, potatoes and dried beans. While Cuban imports of onions and garlic during the season are expected to approximate last season's level, import requirements for potatoes and dry beans are expected to exceed substantially the imports of these items during the 1946-47 season.

Cuban tomato production during the 1947-48 season is forecast at 52.5 million pounds, 15 percent larger than the 1946-47 crop. Exports are forecast at 35 million pounds and utilization for canning is expected to total 14 million pounds. Excessive losses occurred in 1946-47 season as the result of late blight infection. Many growers are treating the plantings this season in an effort to prevent the recurrence of such losses. Although excessive rains have delayed planting and damaged some of the earlier plantings, the losses are reported much less than experienced by growers in Florida. The earliest Cuban tomatoes come from the sandy hills of Pinar del Rio, and are followed by those from Guines and Balos areas southeast of Habana. Late tomatoes are grown in several zones of heavier soils in Las Villas and Camaguey Provinces.

Eggplant exports are expected to reach 2.5 million pounds. Pimiento plantings are about average and fresh exports are expected to exceed last season's shipments because of a reduced demand for the canned product. Only about 50,000 cases were canned during the past year as compared with 100,000 in 1946. Cucumber exports are forecast at 3.4 million pounds as compared with 3.2 million last season. The okra crop is about average and exports are expected to reach about 600,000 pounds.

Lima bean acreage continues to expand as the result of the good demand for the frozen product in the United States. Exports of frozen limas are forecast at 3 million pounds and of fresh limas in the pods, 250,000 pounds.

(Continued on Page 397)

## TOBACCO

### OUTLOOK POOR FOR SOUTHERN BRAZIL TOBACCO CROP

Prospects for the 1947-48 tobacco crop in the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul are only fair. Despite a 5 percent increase over the acreage planted last year, insect damage and unfavorable early season growing conditions have reduced prospects for the current crop. The weather has also impaired the quality of the leaf, according to a report from the American Consulate at Portô Alegre.

In 1946-47, Rio Grande produced a tobacco crop of about 59.5 million pounds, of which about 31.4 million pounds were flue-cured, and 28.1 million light air-cured leaf. These final estimates are somewhat below preliminary figures. For the previous season, flue-cured production totaled 41.3 million pounds, and light air-cured 66.1 million pounds. Indications are that the current crop (1947-48) will be considerably below the 1945-46 production, and may be somewhat less than the 1946-47 outturn.

The small 1946-47 tobacco outturn has gone rapidly into commercial channels and only about 5 million pounds remained on hand late in November. Total exports from Rio Grande do Sul's 1946-47 crop have amounted to between 5 and 7 million pounds, chiefly to France. Exports from the previous crop were much larger.

### PRICES SET FOR ONTARIO'S FLUE-CURED LEAF

The Ontario Flue-cured Tobacco Marketing Association has established 36.5 cents as the minimum average price to be paid for the 1947 crop. This is about 1.5 cents higher than the minimum average set for last year, and is the highest in the history of the Association. Last year, the average price actually received was 36.9 cents per pound.

Production of flue-cured leaf in Ontario for 1947 is now estimated at 90 million pounds, compared with the 1946 outturn of 115 million. The area planted to flue-cured this year, however, totaled 98,146 acres compared with 90,787 acres in 1946. The decline in production this year is attributed to extremely unfavorable weather conditions during the latter part of the growing season. Most of Canada's flue-cured is produced in the Province of Ontario.

The sharp decline in flue-cured production may restrict exports abroad. During the period January-September 1947, Canada exported nearly 20 million pounds of flue-cured. It is improbable, in view of the reduced 1947 crop, that exports in 1948 will reach that figure.

## FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

(Continued from Page 396)

### SOUTH AFRICA HARVESTS 6-MILLION CASE CITRUS CROP IN 1946-47

South Africa's 1946-47 citrus crop totalled 6.2 million cases, according to preliminary estimates. Of the above total, Valencia oranges accounted for about 50 percent, Navel oranges 30 percent, other orange varieties 5 percent, grapefruit 12 percent, and the remainder were mostly lemons. The 1945-46 crop totalled 5.3 million cases. It is indicated that exports totalled 3.3 million cases during 1947 as compared with 2.4 million cases in 1946.

South Africa's main citrus harvest begins in March and closes near the end of October of the same year but the bloom occurs in the previous year. Some off-season fruit is on the markets during the intervening months. Growers who produce fruit for export own about 60 percent of South Africa's 5 million trees, but produce approximately 90 percent of the fruit. Export fruit is packed in cases averaging 65 to 70 pounds, while domestic sales are in "pockets" (bags) containing 25 to 30 pounds of oranges or lemons or about 23 to 26 pounds of grapefruit.

Exports from the 1947 crop, through September 30, totalled 2,602,000 cases; 2,414,000 of which were destined for the United Kingdom, 77,000 for Belgium, 51,000 for Sweden, 42,000 for the Far East, 10,000 for Switzerland and 8,000 for Mauritius.

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According to preliminary information, a commodity purchase clause in the 80,000,000 (about 320 million dollars), gold loan agreement between South Africa and the United Kingdom provides for the marketing of an estimated 90,000 long tons of South African citrus fruit, 25,500 tons of deciduous fruit, 30,000 tons of jam and marmalade, 20,000 tons of potatoes, 5,000 tons of pulses, and undesignated quantities of dried fruits, canned fruits and juices, wine and brandy.

## COTTON

### COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets, converted at current rates of exchange:

COTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths and qualities in specific markets

| Market location, kind, and quality | Date 1947 | Unit of weight | Unit of currency | Price in foreign currency | Equivalent U.S. cents per pound |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | | Kantar | | | |
| Ashmouni, Good.......... | 11-27 | 99.05 lbs. | Tallari | 42.75 | 35.67 |
| Ashmouni, F.G.F......... | " | " | " | 39.50 | 32.96 |
| Giza 7, Good............ | " | " | " | 47.50 | 39.63 |
| Giza 7, F.G.F........... | " | " | " | (not quoted) | |
| Karnak, Good............ | " | " | " | 51.75 | 43.18 |
| Karnak, F.G.F........... | " | " | " | 48.00 | 40.05 |
| Bombay | | Candy | | | |
| Jarila, Fine............ | " | 784 lbs. | Rupee | 449.00 | 17.28 |
| Broach, Fine............ | " | " | " | 564.00 | 21.71 |
| Sind American, Fine...... | " | " | " | 574.00 | 22.09 |
| Punjab " 289-F, Fine | " | " | " | 684.00 | 26.33 |
| Kampala, East African.... | " | " | " | 920.00 | 35.41 |
| Buenos Aires | | Metric ton | | | |
| Type B.................. | 11-28 | 2204.6 lbs. | Peso | 2,590.00 | 34.98 |
| Lima | | Sp. quintal | | | |
| Tanguis, Type 5......... | 11-27 | 101.4 lbs. | Sol | * 164.00 | 24.88 |
| Pima, Type 1............ | " | " | " | 196.00 | 29.73 |
| Recife | | Arroba | | | |
| Mata, Type 5............ | 11-28 | 33.07 lbs. | Cruzeiro | 115.00 | 18.92 |
| Sertao, Type 5.......... | " | " | " | 125.00 | 20.57 |
| Sao Paulo | | | | | |
| Sao Paulo, Type 5....... | " | " | " | 171.50 | 28.22 |
| Torreon | | Sp. quintal | | | |
| Middling, 15/16"........ | " | 101.4 lbs. | Peso | 132.00 | 26.78 |

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.
* Nominal.

(Continued on Page 402)

## FATS AND OILS

### BELGIAN CONGO INCREASES OILSEED PRODUCTION

The Belgian Congo's output of oil-bearing products has recently increased substantially, and in view of the present world wide shortage of fats and oils, continued expansion is anticipated as a means of increasing the colony's wealth. Oleaginous products have always been of paramount importance in the Belgian Congo economy, both as a chief export and as a local food source for the natives.

Despite extensive experimentation with several hundred plants, both indigenous and imported, the principal source of oil-bearing products of the Congo remains in the oil palm and its derivatives. Increasing important, however, is now attached to peanut oil, cottonseed oil, tung oil, and the production of oilcakes for cattle feed.

As the entire palm oil industry is expanding in the Belgian Congo, production of the kernels and oil will constantly increase in the next few years. Palm kernel production for 1947 is estimated at 198,000 short tons compared with 113,000 in 1946. Palm oil is expected to reach from 132,000 to 138,000 tons, of which from 28,000 to 33,000 will be absorbed locally for soap manufacturing and the remainder will be available for export. Production in 1948 and 1950 is estimated at 165,000 and 275,000 tons, respectively.

Palm oil and its by-products form one of the Congo's chief exports. At present this country is the principal world supplier of palm oil. It is expected by the large local producers that the Congo can hold this position and increase production to such a point as to rival or even surpass prewar Sumatran output. Exports for the first six months of 1947 amounted to 5,000 tons of oil and 33,000 tons of kernels compared with the 1946 exports (12 months) of 10,000 tons of oil and 57,000 tons of kernels. Exports have increased sharply during the second half of the year with large shipments to South Africa and the Rhodesias.

The area devoted to European palm plantations is expected to increase from 225,000 acres in 1946 to 247,000 in 1948, and to native plantations, from 108,000 in 1946 to 126,000 in 1948. These figures do not include the vast areas of the Congo, estimated at 618,000 acres, where wild palms grow.

The Unilever interests are investing large amounts of capital to develop the vegetable oil resources of the Congo. Efforts also are being made by all producers to improve methods of cutting, handling, and processing the fruit so that the free fatty acid percentage may be kept low, thus insuring a greater production of edible palm oil. Soap producers are all expanding with the idea of competing in the world soap market.

In the Belgian Congo, peanuts are primarily grown for food by the natives and are not of major commercial significance. It is expected, however, that this crop will increase in importance now that mills exist for oil extraction and now that other African area studies have shown their importance as a native staple and as an export crop. Production estimates are not available, but 546,000 acres were planted to peanuts in 1947 compared with only about 245,000 in prewar years. Agricultural experts are being sent to the East Congo where an experimental tract of 1,200 acres is now being cultivated. Peanut oil had never been produced or exported in quantity until 1945 when modern presses were installed. Total oil exports this year will be about 3,300 to 3,900 tons. A sharp increase should be expected in 1948 as mills increase capacity and new plantations, commercially exploited, yield larger harvests.

Though cotton is one of the chief cash crops of the natives of the Belgian Congo, cottonseed-oil production has never been important. With the completion of the fourth crushing mill, the total capacity is expected to be over 38,000 tons by the end of 1947. Commercial seed production this year is estimated at approximately 92,000 tons. However, the remote location, difficulty of transport in the cotton areas, and the limited crushing capacity of the mills, result in considerable waste of seed despite the high prices now paid for oil and oilcake. From 2,800 to 3,300 tons of oil are expected to have been shipped to the Union of South Africa and the Rhodesias by the end of this year and a small amount to Europe.

Castor-bean production for 1947 is estimated at 550 tons. At present, with good prices and heavy demand, production has been stimulated among the natives. Present quoted prices of 5,750 francs per metric ton ($150.89 per short ton) delivered at Leopoldville contrasts favorably with the 1938 price of 1,700 francs ($44.61).

The crop is harvested wild or planted along the edges of streams and irrigated fields. Few native plantations are given over completely to the crop; instead, the beans are grown near the coffee and cotton fields, as an income supplement.

Coconut palms flourish in the same general area as the oil palms. Because of the similarity of the propucts and the fact that they compete in world markets at approximately the same prices, there has been no stimulus to their commercial production.

Tung oil is a new product as far as commercial exploitation is concerned. Plantings as of January 1946 totaled 1,480 acres, and the 1947 area is estimated at 2,965 acres. Shipments of nuts and oil have been small this year. Not until 1948 can any noticeable quantities of tung oil be available for export.

Sesame seed and oil have been produced primarily for local consumption and there is little interest in increasing production of the crop. Approximately 550 tons of seed were exported in 1946. The same amount of seed and about 100 tons of oil are being shipped this year.

Soybeans and oil, flaxseed, linseed oil, and corn oil are also produced in the Belgian Congo but in small quantities. Since production of lard, butter, and tallow is insufficient for local consumption, sizable quantities are imported.

## LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

### WORLD WOOL STOCKS IN HAND SMALLER AT BEGINNING OF 1947-48 SEASON

World stocks of apparel wool at the beginning of the 1947-48 selling season are estimated at 4.2 billion pounds by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This is somewhat below the 4.5 billion pounds fore case last spring at London by the International Wool Study Group. Stocks are now about 900 million pounds less than at the same date of 1946. Of the decrease, 500 million pounds was in Joint Organization stocks and most of the remainder in private holdings. Stocks are still twice as large as the average for 1934-38.

World Stocks of Apparel Wool, Greasy Basis, at beginning of season 1947-48 with comparison. a/

| Location | June 30, 1945 | | | June 30, 1946 | | | | June 30, 1947 b/ | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Govern-ment Owned | Pri-vately Owned | Total | Joint organi-zation | Govern-ment Owned | Pri-vately Owned | Total | Joint organi-zation | Govern-ment Owned | Pri-vately Owned | Total |
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| Joint Organization: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stocks | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 1,750 | --- | 1,750 | 930 | --- | 750 | 1,680 | 880 | --- | 270 | 1,150 |
| New Zealand | 450 | --- | 450 | 350 | --- | 100 | 450 | 280 | --- | 110 | 390 |
| Union of So. Africa | 510 | --- | 510 | 100 | --- | 210 | 310 | 70 | --- | 30 | 100 |
| United Kingdom | c/ 750 | --- | c/ 750 | 550 | d/ 30 | c/ 230 | ( 810 | 290 | d/ 30 | c/ 240 | 560 |
| | e/ 360 | --- | e/ 360 | f/ 30 | --- | g/ 70 | (f/ 100 | f/ 10 | --- | --- | f/ 10 |
| TOTAL | h/ 3,820 | --- | h/ 3,820 | 1,960 | 30 | 1,360 | 3,350 | 1,530 | 30 | 650 | 2,210 |
| United States | i/ 330 | ( 390 | ( 770 | j/ | i/ 500 | 430 | 930 | j/ | i/ 440 | 380 | 820 |
| | k/ 50 | ( | ( | ( | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | --- | 310 | 310 | --- | --- | 240 | 240 | --- | --- | 270 | 270 |
| Uruguay | --- | 20 | 20 | --- | --- | 40 | 40 | --- | --- | 70 | 70 |
| Other Consuming countries | --- | 200 | 200 | --- | --- | 500 | 500 | --- | --- | 800 | 800 |
| TOTAL | 4,200 | 920 | 5,120 | 1,960 | 530 | 2,570 | 5,060 | 1,530 | 470 | 2,170 | 4,170 |

a/ Season begins October 1 in South America and July 1 elsewhere. b/ Preliminary--subject to revision. c/ Includes some carpet wool. d/ United Kingdom owned domestic wool. e/ British owned stock pile in the United States - all exported. f/ Joint Organization stocks in the United States - all for export. g/ Wool sold out of Joint Organization stocks and awaiting shipment. h/ The Joint Organization actually took over 3210 million pounds as of July 31, 1945. The remainder was sold but not yet exported. i/ Owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation. j/ Included under the United Kingdom. k/ Owned by the Defense Supply Corporation.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Based on official data of the wool movement during the season and on reports of the United Kingdom Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd. (Joint Organization.)

Clearances from the Southern Hemisphere surplus producing countries for the entire season 1946-47 were exceptionally large, totaling approximately 2.7 billion pounds, grease basis. Consumption in the United States in 1946-47 again exceeded 1 billion pounds and consumption increased in the United Kingdom.

Wool went rapidly into consumption in the principal Continental European consuming countries where the present financial policy is to increase exports of finished textiles in order to obtain foreign exchange with which to purchase the needed raw materials. Stocks in these and in other consuming countries are tentatively estimated at 800 million pounds, or 300 million pounds above June 30, 1946.

Stocks in Argentina and Uruguay all privately owned, increased by 60 million pounds as a result of a slow market during a large part of the season when buying interest centered principally at auction sales in the sterling area- at London and in the British Dominions.

### DENMARK CONTRACTS EGGS TO BRITAIN

Britain has concluded a three-year arrangement covering delivery of Danish eggs at an average price increase of about 48 percent. Denmark has agreed to send to Britain 85 percent of the export surplus in 1947-48 at a price equivalent to about 52 cents per dozen. Shipments are expected to start in December. Denmark has reserved the right to review prices to be paid in the 1948-49 season and has committed only 50 percent of the export surplus to Britain at the 52 cent price. For 1949-50, Denmark is assured a minimum price of about 40 cents per dozen for a quantity corresponding to the annual average exports for 1947-48 and 1948-49, plus 50 percent.

## COTTON

(Continued from Page 398)

### CHINA TO BARTER TEXTILES FOR INDIAN COTTON

The Chinese Gouvernment recently concluded a barter arrangement with the Gouvernment of India under which cotton mills in China may exchange up to 10 percent of their output of yarns and piece goods for Indian cotton. The basis for exchange is (a) 24 40-yard bolts of 12-pound sheeting for 1,100 to 1,150 pounds of LSS fine or superfine cotton or (b) 400 pounds (1 bale) of cotton yarn 20's for 1,050 to 1,120 pounds of this type cotton.

The Chinese mill may retain 755 pounds of each of the above units of cotton received, about 440 pounds of which is to be processed for export to India, and 315 pounds for processing and sale on the local market of the remaining 295 to 365 pounds, 60 percent is to be converted for account of the Government and 40 percent (plus the 315 pounds mentioned above) remains for operational costs and profit.

About 30,000 bales of 400 pounds (25,000 bales of 500 pounds gross) of India cotton are reported to be already en route to China under barter arrangements. Consent of the Pakistan Government to the agreement had not been obtained as of October 25. Most of the better grades of cotton grown in India are grown in areas administered by the Pakistan Government.

## CANADIAN IMPORT QUOTAS (Continued from Page 387)

allocation to an individual importer of up to 5 percent of his total prospective allocation, provided that application for the annual allocation has been filed. This will enable individual importers to depend on frequent imports of relatively small size to keep in supply, while awaiting final determination of their total allocation.

The Canadians listed under Category I the following items:

Canadian Tariff
Item No.

83 - Potatoes, as hereunder defined:-
    (a) In their natural state.
    (b) Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated.
    (c) Sweet potatoes in their natural state.
    (d) Sweet potatoes, not otherwise provided.

84 - Onions, in their natural state, including onions grown with tops, shallots, and onion sets.
93 - Apples, fresh, in their natural state.
100 - Grapefruit, when imported from the place of growth by ship, direct to a Canadian port.
100a - Grapefruit, not otherwise provided.
101 - Oranges, not otherwise provided.
101a - Lemons.
101b -- Oranges, the produce of Palestine (when imported direct from the country of growth and production or from a country entitled to the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff) during the months of January, February, March and April.
102 - Limes.
152 - Lime juice, fruit syrups and fruit juices, not otherwise provided.[1]
152b - Orange juice, grapefruit juice, and blended orange and grapefruit juice, the product of the British West Indies, when imported direct from the country of production.

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[1] Including orange juice, grapefruit juice, pineapple juice.

## CORRECTION

In the article on "Supplementary Data Relative to Canadian Import Restrictions on Agricultural Products," appearing in the December 1 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets, p. 366, an error was made in Table I. The figure shown for "Lime juice, fruit syrups and other fruit juices," under "Average value of imports from the United States 1937-39," should read 581; and under "Prospective value of annual import quota from the United States," 1,162. This will make the corrected "Totals" 10,013, and 20,026, respectively.

## LATE NEWS

Higher prices will be paid Argentine producers for the new grain crop, according to announcement by the Argentine Trade Production Institute. The wheat price is set at 20 pesos per 100 kilograms ($1.62 per bushel) through July 31, 1948, after which the rate will be 18 pesos ($1.46 per bushel). The price during the past season was the equivalent of $1.38 per bushel for the first 300 metric tons (11,000 bushels) marketed, with marketings in excess of that amount paid for at the rate of $1.22 per bushel. The basic price is for standard weight grade 2 grain on track at Buenos Aires.

The price set for rye, converted to equivalent dollars per bushel, was announced at $1.32 compared with $1.10 for the past season. The equivalent of $.69 per bushel, announced for oats is slightly higher than last season's price of $.58 per bushel.

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Belgium is considering continuance of the suspension of tariff duties on foodstuffs, most of which have been suspended since the liberation, after the new tariff schedule for the Benelux Customs Union goes into effect on January 1, 1948. The Netherlands, whose agreement, with that of Luxembourg, would have to be obtained for the duty suspensions, is reported to oppose them in view of the substantial advantage which, as a member of the Customs Union, it would enjoy in the Belgian market behind a tariff of 15 percent ad valorem on butter and cheese, and 5 percent on eggs.

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The second official estimate of the 1947 Egyptian cotton crop places the total production of lint not including scarto (scrapped cotton) at the equivalent of 1,260,547 bales of 500 pounds gross. Of the total 1947 production, 308,781 bales are estimated to be longer in staple than 1-3/8 inch of which some 272,612 bales are of the Karnak variety. Cotton over 1-1/4 but not over 1-3/8 is put at 24,388 bales, and over 1-1/8 but not over 1-1/4 at 927,378 bales. Production of scarto is reported as 24,182 bales.

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Indications that a record cotton crop may be harvested in Paraguay next season were provided by figures for distribution of seed during the planting season. Seed distributed to a recent date totalled 1,836 metric tons compared with 1,636 metric tons in 1946, and 1,151 metric tons in 1945. The young cotton plants developed well except in scattered areas where damage by grasshoppers was severe. Cotton will be re-planted in some of these areas. [Production in 1946-47 is reported at 58,000 bales]